NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Important State Papers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(In a pamphlet, comprising Forty large Octavo Pages,)

And for sale at the NEWPORT MERCURY OFFICE, *Price Twenty Cents,*

The whole of the highly important DOCUMENTS which accompanied the President's Message to Congress, November 29, 1809.

These Documents are interesting, and ought to be read by every American who wishes to be rightly informed on great national subjects.

Newport, Dec. 15, 1809.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. to such persons as may appear by the books of this institution to be Stockholders therein on the 19th day of this present month of December, and according to the stock standing in their names in the books on the said 19th day of December.

That in conformity to the 6th and 7th Articles of the said Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House in this town, on MONDAY the 1st of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 15, 1809.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the first day of January next, the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid to such persons as the books of the Bank will shew to be Stockholders on the 23d instant.

NOTICE is likewise given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of said January, a general meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the State House in Newport, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of the necessary business of said Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHERMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1809.

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the *Rhode-Island Insurance Company*, are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the State-House in Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1809.

Liverpool Salt & Earthern Ware, afloat.

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the Ship RAPID, consisting of Nine Thousand Bushels Liverpool Salt and Fifty Crates Earthern-Ware, which will be delivered from on board, if applied for immediately.—Apply to

C. COOK.
C. GYLES.

Newport, Dec. 16, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Ship EAGLE, burthen 203 Tons, two decks, as she has just returned from sea, and is now lying at Gyles's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons, who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Executor.*

Newport Rhode-Island, Dec 15, 1809.

FARMS TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER contemplating a REMOVAL to this Place, offers to Let his Estate in *South-Kingstown & Richmond*, on reasonable terms, and in such divisions as shall best suit those who may hire. Application may be made either to Mr. *JOSEPH BABCOCK* living near the premises, or to

W. MARCHANT, *in Newport.*

Who has for Sale, at low prices and liberal credit, with a few cows, a variety of *NEAT STOCK* and *FARMING UTENSILS.*

Newport Dec. 12 1809.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

Just received, and for sale, by the gross dozen or single, at

L. ROUSMANIERE's
Book Store No 1 & 2. *Long-Wharf,*

RHODE ISLAND, Farmer's, Thomas's and Clergyman's ALMANACKS for 1810.

☞ Country Traders and Shop keepers in town, who purchase to sell again, are invited to call and supply themselves.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above by the grose, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Also for sale as above a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of sizes and prices—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170 *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE just received their Fall supply of HARDWARE GOODS, which together with their former stock, makes their Assortment unusually extensive, comprising all the Articles generally found in a Hardware Store.

They have for sale as usual, a large Assortment of Nails, best English, German and American Steel, sheet Lead, sheet Iron Brass Kettles, &c &c

Newport, Nov 24 1809

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, *LONG WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavilla Do.—*Also* A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the store of *PERKINS NICHOLS*, State-Street, Boston, (Mass.) on THURSDAY, the 25th of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in order to choose a Proprietors Clerk, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
PERKINS NICHOLS, *Proprietors Clerk.*

Boston, Dec. 12. 1809.

NOTICE.

INFORMED of several debts contracted in my name, without my knowledge, in justice to the public, I must tell them, that no such debts already contracted, or that may be contracted in my name or on my account, by any person whatever, without my special authority, shall be paid by me.

J. FRASER.

Newport, Dec. 16, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 173, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THREE new FEATHER BEDS, and a quantity of FEATHERS.—Apply to

ABRAHAM BARKER.
No. 1 *Cha les-street.*

Newport. Dec. 8, 1809.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

Has for Sale,

100 Barrels and half-barrels Prime and Mess PORK.

Newport, Nov. 25. 1809.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Communicated to Congress, Dec. 7th, 1809.

REPORT.

IN obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

The duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, after deducting the expences of collection, to 26,126,648 dolls.

From which deducting for debentures issued on account of re-exportations,	10,067 191	
Left, for the nett revenue accrued during that year,	16,059 457	
The same duties during the year 1808, amounted after deducting the expences of collection, to	10,581,559	
From which, deducting for debentures issued, and which on account of the embargo did not exceed	249,396	
Leaves for the nett revenue accrued during that year as will appear by the statement (A)	10,332,163	

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1808; and the statement (A) gives a comparative view of the importations and re-exportations of the several species of merchandize for the years 1807 and 1808, shewing thereby distinctly the effect of foreign aggressions and commercial restrictions on the importation of foreign articles.

From the returns already received for the three first quarters of the present year, and from the general knowledge of the importations made during the two last months, it is believed that the gross amount of duties on merchandise imported during the whole year, will after deducting the expenses of collection amount to about ten millions of dollars.

But as the debentures issued on account of re-exportations (principally of colonial produce) will amount to about 3 500 000 dollars, the nett revenue accrued during the year 1809, cannot be estimated at more than six millions and a half.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands, have during the year ending on the 30th September, 1809, amounted to 143 000 acres; and the payment by purchasers to near 500,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1 250 000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have during the same period, amounted to near 6 730,000 dollars, the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock having taken place on the first of January last.—But the aggregate of payments on account of principal and interest will not for the two years 1808 and 1809 exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars appropriated by law.

The same statement shews that about 34 796 000 dollars of the principal of the debt have been reimbursed during the eight years and a half commencing on the first of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th September, 1809: exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the convention of Great-Britain and of the Louisiana convention.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1809, have amounted to 9,315,753 16 dolls

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1808, and amounting to 13,846,717 52

An aggregate of 23,162,470 68

The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expences and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations,	1,439 633 23	
Military and naval establishments, including the Indian Department, viz.		
Military, including arms and fortifications,	3,366 403 13	
Navy,	2,379,267 80	
Indian Department,	292 300 84	
		6,037,974 76
Interest on the public debt,		3 126 149 15
		10,603 757 14
Reimbursement of the principal of the public debt,		6,729 777 53
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to		17,333,534 67
And leaving in Treasury, on the 30th of September, 1809, a balance of		5,826,936 01
		23,162,470 68

Whence it appears that the expences of government, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasury by a sum of near thirteen hundred thousand dollars; and that that deficiency, as well as the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, have been paid out of the sums previously in the Treasury, or in other words out of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding years.

The outstanding revenue bonds may after deducting the expences of collection and allowing for bad debts be estimated to have amounted on the 30th of September, 1809, to 7,500,000 dolls.

The duties on the importations during the last quarter will not probably, after making a similar deduction, fall short of	2,800,000
All those will fall due prior to the 1st day of January, 1811, and make together with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1809, and amounting as above stated, to	5,800,000
An aggregate of	16,100,000
The expences of the present quarter, though not yet precisely ascertained will not probably, including the payments on account of the public debt, exceed	3,600,000
Leaving on the first day of January, 1810, a sum of	12 500 000

About twelve and a half millions of dollars in cash for bonds payable during the year 1810, and applicable to the expences of that year. This estimate however, is founded on the supposition, that the amount of debentures payable in that year will not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the receipts during the year arising from importations subsequent to the first of January next, and from the sales of land, will be sufficient to pay those debentures, and to leave at all times in the Treasury at least one million of dollars.

Estimating the expences of a civil nature both domestic and foreign, for the year 1810 at the same amount actually expended for those objects during the preceding year, or at about 1,500,000

And adding thereto the annual appropriation of	8,000,000
For the public debt; (of which sum about three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be applied to the final reimbursement of the exchanged six per stock.) It follows, that unless the aggregate of the expences for the military and naval establishments should be reduced to about	3,000,000
	12 500 000

three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. That state of the treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason, an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report. But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supercede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, and will particularly depend on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that if the actual expenditure of the year 1810 for all military and naval purposes should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for those objects during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1809, and exceeding as above stated six millions of dollars, the deficiency according to the preceding estimates would amount to three millions: on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in

order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts beyond what has been estimated, to authorise a loan of four millions of dollars.

In the event of war the necessity of rendering it efficient and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans reimbursable by instalments and at fixed periods after the return of peace must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expences of the war. For the support of public credit, the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms it appears necessary that the revenue should in the mean while, be equal to the interest on the public debt, including that on the new loans, and to all the current expences of government calculated on a peace establishment, or for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable encrease of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose, in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That encrease appears preferable in the present situation of the U. S. to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes either direct or indirect may become necessary.

If war should not be resorted to it does not appear requisite unless Congress should resolve on a permanent encrease of the military and naval establishments in time of peace; to lay at present any additional duties beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent. known under the name of "Mediterranean fund." It has already been stated that an encrease of the impost would not supply the deficiency which may take place in the year 1810, and exclusively of the reimbursement of the loan which may be wanted for the service of that year, all the national expences calculated on a peace establishment and on the average of the actual expenditures of the six years 1802 & 1807, will not exceed ten millions of dollars for the year 1811, and eight millions after that year.

For the only portion of the existing debt which according to law it will be practicable after the year 1810 to reimburse, will, exclusively of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, consist only of the converted six per cent. stock, which amounts to less than two millions of dollars. The payments on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the debt, cannot for that reason (except for the purpose of reimbursing the loan which may be wanted for the service of the year 1810) much exceed six millions of dollars in the year 1811, and four millions of dollars annually after that year.—The expences for the year 1811 and the ensuing years may, therefore, if calculated on a peace establishment, be estimated as followeth, viz.

Civil expences, domestic and foreign.	1,500,000
Military and naval establishments (including the Indian department) calculated on the average of the actual expenditure for those objects during the six years 1802 1807 as will appear by statement (F) about	2,500,000
Interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks,	4 100,000
Total of the annual expences after the year 1811,	3,100,000
Reimbursement of the converted six per cent. stock,	1 860,000
Total of expences for the year 1811, Dolls.	9 960,000

Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, there is a subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session, under an expectation that the Orders of Council of Great-Britain had been revoked, are inefficient and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe that exportation by land is not forbidden, and that no bonds being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade nor any authority vested by law which will justify detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the apparent owners. It is unnecessary, and it would be painful to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the laws. But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with a view to its execution, it is incumbent to state that from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises, that either the system of restriction partially abandoned must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the United States, ought to be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Dec. 9, 1809.

National Legislature.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS—
SECOND SESSION

IN SENATE—MONDAY DEC. 11, 1809.

THE bill to repeal the Law "suspending the recruiting service," passed to be engrossed. ☞ *It has since received the go bye, being postponed until August.*

The Resolution approving of the Administration, in their conduct respecting Mr Jackson, passed without debate. Mr. Goodrich demanded the Yeas and Nays.—Which were—Yeas 20. Nays 4.—The Nays, Messrs. Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, and Pickering. ☞ Messrs. Anderson Bayard, Champlin, Franklin, Robinson, Smith, *of N. Y.* Tait, Thurston, and Whitesides were absent.

The bill to compel Foreign Ministers to quit the country, passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, DEC 14.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by Foreign Ministers within the United States, was, on motion of Mr. Giles, re-committed to a select committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Whitman, of a Committee who had waited on the President, reported, that he would give the information requested, respecting depredations on our commerce by Danish British and French cruizers, as soon as possible.

A great number of local bills, reports, and motions, were acted upon.

The Resolution which had passed the Senate approving the conduct of the Executive in the rupture with Mr. Jackson, was received; read, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, amended by Mr. Dana, the President was requested to communicate to the House a copy of Mr. Jackson's "*Circular*" to the British Consuls; and the despatch of Mr. Canning which it appeared was sent by Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State. The motion was opposed, and divided; that part calling for the '*Circular*" passed 53 to 52.—The other *nem. con.* Afterwards on a motion to agree to the whole resolution, a long debate ensued; but the resolution was carried 69 to 46; and Messrs. Quincy and Dana appointed to make the request. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

The motion to raise a separate committee of manufactures was negatived. Several reports were made, of a local nature, and disposed of. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. Quincy reported that the President would furnish the copies of papers requested yesterday.

Mr. Gould moved that the President be requested to furnish all the despatches respecting Mr. Canning's instructions to Mr. Erskine, of January 23, 1809, &c. This motion occasioned a debate: Was opposed by Messrs. Bacon, Rhea and others; and advocated by Messrs Gould, Gardenier, Key and Quincy, and carried 85 to 36.

A statement of Drawbacks and Duties, for 1806-7-and-8, were read, and committed.

A bill to appropriate 60,000 dollars to make a *turnpike* road near the Ohio, was read twice.

Mr. Van Horne called for the resolutions which he laid upon the table some days since respecting commercial regulations.

These resolutions produced a long and in some respects a tedious debate. They were finally put separately and stood as follows. The first was passed—The second was lost—The third was carried—The fourth was lost and the fifth was carried. Adjourned.

[The 1st resolution prohibits exportations except in ships or vessels of the U. S.—2d. Prohibits the re-shipping of goods, wares and merchandize not the growth or manufacture of the United States—3d, Proposes discriminating duties on importations—4th. Prohibits American vessels from trading from one foreign port to another.—5th. Repeals the law authorising drawbacks.]

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. M'Kim, after some prefatory remarks laid on the table sundry resolutions for instituting a system of *countervailing* laws.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of the New England Mississippi Land Company praying for a compromise or settlement of the claim, which he moved to refer to the committee of claims. This motion gave rise to a debate of more than an hour. It was finally carried by Yeas and Nays, 65 to 51.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

SINCE our last, arrivals at Boston, and at New-York, from Liverpool, have furnished London papers to November 12, three days later than before received. They state—That the King of Saxony had gone to Paris, with many of the Princes of the Confederation: that a convocation of cardinals were to be assembled at Paris for the purpose of conferring the Papal dignity on Cardinal Fesch, and of divorcing the Emperor Napoleon from his present wife, who was to be succeeded by a daughter of the King of Saxony:—that the French convoy, from Toulon for Barcelona, with military stores and provisions, had been destroyed by Lord Collingwood's fleet:—That the French Emperor remained, October 28, at Fontainbleau, near Paris, into which he was to make triumphant entry early in December. The Moniteur has stated that he had not been ill. But allows that a journey which the Chief Physician of the Imperial Household had made from Paris to Vienna, occasioned reports of his being sick:—Paris reports state, that Ferdinand 7th had been poisoned. An article from France, said to be extracted from a periodical work under the direction of one of the members of the Senate, has some observations on the character and views of this country, which it is probable our cabinet understand better than we do: "that America will make common with France and the Northern powers against Great Britain—that it is beyond a doubt the Swedes will treat with Denmark, with Prussia, and obtain from France oblivion of the past:—on their side too the United States approximate as much possible the powers of the North; by bringing as a first guarantee of their amicable disposition, the resentment which has been produced by the conduct of England towards them: that their Ambassador to Russia had already arrived at Copenhagen." To this extraordinary article is added one other, still more marvellous—it is this,—"*The Americans will do more*—THEY WILL REJECT THE BRITISH MINISTER MR. JACKSON."

The most important article contained in the London papers, is the

Definitive Treaty of Peace,

between Austria and France, which was first published at Paris by order of the Emperor.

By this Treaty, which was signed Oct. 14, 1809. it appears, that the terms upon which the Emperor Francis retains his title and his crown, if they do not sink him in the "lowest deep" of degradation, are sufficiently humiliating to render any future expectation of the liberation of the continent by the coercion of Austria perfectly futile and ridiculous. By the first article, Napoleon acknowledges Francis, as Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. The second article declares the treaty to be common to the kings of Spain, Holland Naples, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; all the princes and members of the league of the Rhine and the allies of the Emperor of the French: who are all acknowledged by the Emperor Francis.

3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and respective successors the principalities lordships domains and territories hereinafter mentioned, and also all titles which may accrue from the possession of the same; and all properties, whether manorial or held by them under an especial title, lying within the said territories.

"1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form a part of the League of the Rhine and to be placed at his disposition for the interests of the Sovereigns of the League:—

The Territories of Salzburg and Berchtolsgaden; that part of Upper Austria, situated on the further side of a line running from the Danube at the village of Straas therein comprehending Weissenkirch Wederstorff, Michelbach, Greisl, Muckenhoffen, Helst and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwandstadt, the town of Schwandstadt on the Alter, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Salzburg.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the Woods belonging to the Salz Cammer-Gut and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying the right of sovereignty upon that territory.

"2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French King of Italy, the County of Goritia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulph of Trieste, the Circle of Willach in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Save, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia, namely, a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia, Fiume and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Save; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two States.

"Lastly, the Lordship of Radzuns lying in the Graubuorderland.

"3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia, depending upon and included in the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony, namely, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Tsubantzoke, Gerlochsheim, Lendersdorff, Schirgiswald, Winkel, &c.

"4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw the whole of Wester or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the circle of Zamosc, in Eastern Gallicia.

"The district around Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula shall in the direction of Podgorze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgorze to Wieliczka. The line of demarkation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the westward touch upon Scawina, and to the Eastward upon the Beck which falls into the Vistula at Brodegy.

"Wieliczka and the whole of the territory of the Salt-pits shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the Municipal Power—there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the Police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian Salt from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the Duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll-duties.—Corn of all kinds raised in Austrian Gallicia may also be freely exported across the Vistula.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Saxony, may by such an arrangement with regard to their boundaries, as that the San, from the point where it touches on the circle of Zamosc to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of demarcation between both States.

"5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a track of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Brodi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.

By the 4th, Francis renounces the grand mastership of the Teutonic Order, recognizes the dispositions taken (by France) with regard to the property of the Order; and assigns pensions to those who have been on the civil establishment.

5th. Provides that the debts funded on the territory of the ceded provinces, shall *alone* follow their fate.

6th. Provides for the restoration of the Austrian constituted authorities to their several functions in these provinces which are "restored" to the Emperor Francis; and for the method of evacuation of such provinces by the French.

7th. Permits Austria to import or export merchandize into or from Fiume (except English goods or manufactures which are expressly forbidden) and agrees to *institute an enquiry* to determine whether the Austrian trade in the *other ceded* ports can be allowed any advantages.

8th. Is unimportant, and merely relates to the giving up the titles, maps and archives of the ceded places.

9th. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery or other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or corporate bodies in France, the kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Measures shall also be taken to completely liquidate the sum due to Mont. St. Theresa, now Mont. Napoleon, at Milan.

10th. Is a mutual agreement to pardon the Tyrolese on one hand, and the Gallicians on the other, for engaging in the insurrections, and to protect them in person and property.

11th. Relates to the time for erecting the boundary marks of the several provinces, and the appointment of commissioners.

12th. A Military Convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said convention shall be adjusted on the basis that Moravia shall be evacuated in fourteen days, that part of Gallicia which remains in possession of Austria, the city and district of Vienna, in one month: Lower Austria in two months: and the remaining districts and territories not ceded by this Treaty, shall be evacuated by the French troops, and those of their Allies, in two months and a half, or earlier if possible, from the exchange of the ratifications.

This Convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the hospitals and magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the French or their Allies: and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the present Treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

13th. Relates to the exchange of prisoners.

14th. Napoleon guarantees the inviolability of the possessions of Francis, which are not ceded by the treaty.

15th. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place in Spain, Portugal and Italy.

16th. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present maritime war. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great-Britain, and with respect to the English Government place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

17th and 18th. Relate to forms of etiquette and the exchange of ratifications.

Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14th, 1809.

Signed J. B NGMPERE DE CHAMPAGNY.
JOHN, PRINCE OF LICHSTENTEIN.

Ratified by the undersigned, at Schoenbrunn, October 15, 1809.

Signed NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
CHAMPAGNY, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
H. B. MARAT, *Minister Sec'ry of State.*

Certified by me
Arch Chancellor of State,
EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Napoleon by a decree dated Schoenbrunn, 14th October, has proclaimed that the provinces of Fiume, Trieste, and the other territories in the vicinity of the Adriatic, ceded to him by the above treaty, shall hereafter bear the name of the *Illyrian Provinces.* And the Counsellor of State, Douchy, is appointed the Intendant General. Another decree of the 10th of October, separates Italy into six military divisions, the headquarters of these several divisions are Milan, Upper Po, Mantua, Bologna, Ancona and Venice.

Late London letters speak of the probability, "that the Grenville party will succeed to the Ministry, on the meeting of Parliament in December: and that an accommodation of all differences with the United States will take place."

It is reported that the 10th day of January is fixed on by the British for attacking Guadaloupe.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1809.

NEW MEASURE:

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the Editors of the (Philadelphia) Freeman's Journal, dated Dec. 14.

"The Committee upon FOREIGN RELATIONS have not reported, but they have adopted this morning, a plan of operation, of which the following is a "bird's eye view."

"*To interdict the entrance into our ports of all British and French vessels, armed or unarmed—to repeal the non-intercourse law—and suffer our vessels to go whither they please!* The question of arming is undecided."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Boston, dated Dec. 14, 1809.

"The Committee of Foreign Relations have unanimously agreed to report—That it is expedient to take off all restrictions upon our own commerce; and also to prohibit by law, the admission of British or French vessels. This, you will see, is a most alarming proposal. It is intended only for Britain, as her merchantmen alone come here; and it is known to every one, that Great-Britain will retaliate or exclude our ships also. This at once destroys a considerable part of the commerce of New-England—for her bulky products will not bear the expence of double freight—which must become necessary—all our commerce with England being, in this case, through the Spanish and other Islands. It will be, in fact, giving a premium to the produce of all the British plantations, which may go direct to England in British bottoms. How will our Eastern ship owners, who have enlisted themselves under Virginian banners, like this? We shall be fortunate to escape war, for our rulers seem determined to provoke it if possible; and if the English have half the pride they are supposed by some to have, they will oblige any ministry to take "strong measures" in retaliation."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Dec 19.

Letters from Washington state, that the committee of foreign relations have determined to recommend the opening of the intercourse with France and Great-Britain, permitting our vessels to proceed where they please, and to import what they please: prohibiting however the entrance of all French and English vessels into our waters.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Dec. 19.

Late letters from Washington, concur in stating, that there is an evident disposition in Congress to remove all restrictions upon commerce. One of the letters expresses a belief, that Mr. Randolph will not be able to take his seat this session. This is much to be regretted.

A letter from Washington, of the 14th inst. mentions, that Mr. J. G. Jackson had been brought to the seat of government, and was in a fair way of recovering."

The following pertinent remarks are from the pen of Mr. Elliott, (late member of Congress,) Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

THE TRUE POLICY.

The great mass of the People, of both political parties, are sensible, as Col. Pickering declared in Congress, that "Great-Britain has done us many wrongs." We have ample cause for war with both Britain and France. And however we may regret a premature commencement of the contest, yet if it be commenced, of which unfortunately there is too much prospect, there will then be neither majority nor minority men among us. And though we may differ as to the propriety or impropriety of our government cutting off the negociation with Mr. Jackson in the manner it has—and on this point there is certainly a diversity of opinion—yet in the event of war, there would be but one opinion as to the justness of it, and we should all unite as one man in the support of the government of our choice, charged as it would then be with the solemn duty of vindicating, by THE POWERS OF THE SWORD, the unquestionable rights of our injured country. In no other way could we expect a triumphant War to be followed by an honorable Peace.

We have been told that we are too moderate and pacific. But we must be pardoned for again recommending moderation to our countrymen at this great crisis. Sooner or later they will thank us for the admonition. We solemnly declare that our editorial labors are by far less grateful to us than would be the use of the "tented field" in the cause of our country. We know what War is, and we also know how duly to appreciate its evils. Our hope of the preservation of Peace it is true is but a faint one, but we wish to cherish it to the last. No one can honor more than we do the patriotic spirit of the Federalists, which is now so proudly and triumphantly repelling the infamous accusation of the Democrats, that they a "British Party."—That accusation, we trust, will never again be repeated. For ourselves, we have ever detested the idea of British partizans or French partizans, and ever shall. We are "INDEPENDENT WHIGS" of the "Old School." But we must be permitted to repeat, that while a ray of Hope remains, we ought to preserve our Country from the calamities of War.

We presume not to dictate to our countrymen, but must boldly proclaim our idea of THE TRUE POLICY of the United States at the present most momentous period.

Let those imbecile, half way measures, which have so long disgraced the nation, invited aggression, and ruined our commerce, be at once and forever laid aside.

Let the nation be put in a state of Maritime defence, by immediately commencing the building of the so long contemplated six 74's, and frigates.

Let the WASHINGTON policy, so long neglected, be again resorted to—

PEACE—*if possible*. But

EQUAL AND UNBENDING OPPOSITION TO THE UNJUST PRETENSIONS OF *BOTH* GREAT-BRITAIN AND FRANCE, And then

WAR WITH BOTH THOSE POWERS, UNLESS THEY ABANDON THOSE PRETENSIONS.

THE AUSTRIAN CESSIONS.

The losses which Austria has sustained, by the Treaty with France, though perhaps not so enormous and destructive of her energies as was dreaded, from the awe with which the power and talents of Napoleon were viewed, and which report had magnified into her total annihilation, are yet sufficient to deprive her of all future ability to act offensively upon the continent. Surrounded as she is with enemies, who already view with the "jaundiced eye of jealousy," her remaining territory and power, there is no doubt a new government will be made of the *Illyrian Provinces* to tighten more forcibly the chain by which she is circumscribed.

The cession made to strengthen the confederation of the Rhine, and *left at Napoleon's disposal*, is part of the most valuable territory in the Austrian dominions. Saltzburg, from its numerous mines, and the enormous revenue which accrued to the house of Austria, from its jurisdiction, was specially reserved for Francis by the treaty of Presburg; and its loss by the treaty of Vienna, implies great humiliation on the part of Austria. Berchtolsgaden is a principality, which, together with a large strip of territory from Upper Austria, joining upon Saltzburg, will go with that valuable principality to enlarge the power and resources of Bavaria. This will cut off a million of Rix dollars, actual revenue, from Austria; besides the profits of working the Salt-works which Saltzburg contains.

The acquisitions made by Napoleon himself for the purposes, probably, of erecting a new kingdom, are very important; they embrace Carnolia, with its dependencies on the Gulph of Trieste, which contains 56 towns, 200 citadels, 4000 villages, and formerly paid a large revenue to Austria. Gloritia is but a small territory, and the revenue is not more than 50,000 florins.—The domains on the right bank of the Save, including great part of Croatia, the Hungarian Littorale &c. is of little value excepting as a territorial sovereignty: and for the port of Fiume, which however, is said to have a separate government. One striking feature of these losses on the part of Austria, is the almost total annihilation of her commerce, and the principles by which she seems to recognise her own destruction.

On the other side, the Emperor Francis' losses have enlarged Saxony by the accession of New-Gallicia, part of Bohemia, and a district round Cracow, which will add prodigiously to the ability of the king of Saxony, to straighten the power of Austria.

Russia must take off a very large portion of Gallicia, to comprehend a population of 400,000 souls, thinly peopled, as is the eastern part of that territory.

AMERICAN NAVY.

The *Secretary of the Navy*, in his report to Congress, on the 1st inst. states, the whole number of vessels belonging to the U. S. to be nine frigates, two ships, five brigs, two schooners, one cutter, four bombs, and 170 gun boats.—Of these four frigates, two ships, the five brigs, two schooners, the cutter, two bombs, and 22 gun boats, are in commission, and ready for sea. The rest are in ordinary at various ports.

It has been reported for some days past, that Mr. Gallatin is about to retire from public life. We have not heard it upon such authority as to give it credit. We suspect there is considerable coolness between him and certain other officers of the Executive government.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The United States frigate John-Adams, sailed from New-York on the 15th inst. for England and Holland, with despatches in the care of Capt. Fenwick of the United States marine corps; she has on board 160,000 dollars in specie, being 6 months interest on the Dutch loan to the United States.

When Mr. Bacon lately presented a petition to Congress, from the Directors of the New-England Mississippi Land Company, enforcing their old claim to the Yazoo Lands Mr. Troup moved that the petition be REJECTED! He said the House ought indignantly to have rejected a former petition upon this subject, under circumstances much more entitling it to respectful consideration than at present—We were then in PEACE and had a FULL TREASURY—We are now upon the EVE OF WAR, with an EXHAUSTED TREASURY!!

Capt. Candler, arrived at Boston from Tunis, informs that French cruizers are numerous in the Mediterranean—many cruize on the barbary coast—and there were six in the port of Tunis, the commander of one of which shew his orders, which directed him to capture American vessels wherever bound.—Three American vessels had been carried into Bizerte, and sold with their cargoes, without a form of trial or condemnation. one of them was the schooner Hope, Adams of Bristol, the other two belonged to Philadelphia.—The crews were turned on shore to sustain themselves as they could.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Fame, Burroughs, Charleston: sloop Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

CLEARED,

Schooner William, Turner, Naples: do. Harriot, Lee, Norfolk: do. Atalanta, Tew. New-York: sloop Fame, Walden, ditto: do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto: do. Fame, Davis, ditto; do. Melantho Lock, Georgetown.

The brig Eagle, Billington, of this port, arrived at Gravesend, (Eng.) Oct. 30th, from Gibraltar.

The schooner William, Clarke, of this port, sailed from Madeira Oct. 16th, for Lisbon.

The ship Frederick Augustus, Potter, of this port, was at Lisbon, Nov. 8, to sail in 10 days for Baltimore.

The ship New Good-Intent, Dennis, of this port, from Baltimore for New-Orleans, was spoken Nov. 24, Mantanzas bearing S. 10 leagues distant.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1809, at X o'clock A. M. at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

A QUANTITY of Rum, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c.—Conditions at the Sale.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1809, at 2 o'clock P. M. without reserve.

A General and extensive Assortment of India, English and Dutch GOODS.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 22, 1809.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1810, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest, that *Joseph Boss*, late of Newport, deceased, had in the following ESTATES, at the time of his decease, viz:—

A Lot of Land situated on Easton's Point, in Newport, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded fifty feet on Washington-street and one hundred feet on Elm-street.

A Lot of Land on said Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded fifty feet on Washington-street, and one hundred feet on Bridge-street.

A Lot of Land on said Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded one hundred feet on Bridge-street, and 150 feet on Second-street.—All which Estates are subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent.

Said Estates are to be sold by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, and under the direction of the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the estate of the said *Joseph Boss*.

The Conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

JOHN L. BOSS, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 22, 1809.

POINT-JUDITH LIGHT-HOUSE.

THE Lantern in said Light-House will be lighted for the first time on THURSDAY next. It is furnished with an Eclipser. The light will be eclipsed in every two and an half minutes, and the duration of the eclipse will be about twenty seconds. Vessels coming from the westward, and near the Narraganset shore, will observe that the Light will not be totally eclipsed.—The distance from the Light-House to high-water mark is as follows—East from the Light-House to high-water mark 16 rods; S. E. 14 rods; S. 18 rods; S. S. W 23 rods, which is the extreme part of the Point. A good birth should be given to the Point.

WM. ELLERY,
Supt. Light-Houses.

Newport, (Rhode-Island) Dec. 21st, 1809.

☞ *Printers in the sea-port Towns in the United States are requested to publish the above Advertisement in their Newspapers.*

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

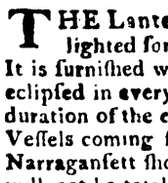
NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared on Monday, the 1st day of January 1810, and paid on that and every succeeding day, during Bank hours (until compleated) to the Stockholders whose names shall stand on the books of this Institution on the 27th inst. or to their legal representatives on which day transfers of shares cease until the aforesaid 1st of January.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport Dec. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,



THE fast-sailing ship RAPID, burthen 366 Tons 64 feet, carries a large cargo, built in the most faithful manner and of the best materials, has made but one voyage, is six feet between decks, over twelve feet in her hold, fitted and found in an extraordinary manner; for a view of which, and other particulars, apply to

C. COOK.
C. GYLES.

Newport Dec. 22, 1809.

FRESH FIGS, RAISINS, &c.

Just received and for Sale by

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

10 Frails FIGS,
20 Casks RAISINS, } Fresh and Cheap.
10 Boxes Do.

Also, a few boxes of superior mould and dipt Candles particularly selected for retailing.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those who have accounts or demands against the *Rhode Island Coal Company*, will please present them for settlement, either by Cash or Note, on or before the first day of January next.

CHARLES NICHOLS.

Portsmouth Dec. 20, 1809.

GENUINE PATENT & PAR

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most to which the human body is liable,

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

To be had Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

No. 116, North second-street,

Second door above Race-street, Phila del hia

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price one dollar and fifty cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarsenesses, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c.

Since Dr. Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and had given up all hopes of recovering.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages. but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and purgently aromatic; they are extremely servicable in all seasons but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite, they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant and invigorating stomachic.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c

ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers Price 25 cents large boxes 50 cents

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder *the Itch* Price 50 cents per box.

DR. TISSOT'S
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

DR. JEBB'S
NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL—Price two dollars.

GODBOLD'S
VEGITABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA,

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c &c Price two dollars.

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFICE.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are too numerous for this paper to contain, the proprietor requests the reader to peruse the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the place of sale.

Just received, a fresh supply of the above Medicines, and for Sale at the APOTHECARY STORE of

SAMUEL W. VINSON.

*** Take notice, that none are genuine without the signature of the Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.*

December 23, 1809.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf.

HAS *just received* a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished with a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

ARTICLES FOR SEAMEN.

Also for sale as above,

The sixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, recently published.—Among the numerous additions to this work, are the valuable directions for sailing to and from the River Mississippi by the Harbour Master of New-Orleans: and several valuable communications and directions respecting the American fishing-trade. This edition although greatly superior to the last, sells for the same price.

BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, a new and improved edition.

The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West-India Islands.

The new improved AMERICAN PILOT containing the navigation of the sea-coast of North-America

A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon including the Madeira, Canary and Cape de Verd Isles

MACKAY's COMPLETE NAVIGATOR.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS, respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor and general rules for sailing

Also, NAUTICAL ALMANACKS—SEAMEN's JOURNALS—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING-PAPER, LEAD PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport Nov 18 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Auction and Commission store to that very eligible stand No 94. Thames-street; directly opposite Messrs *Wanton & Rathbone's* Book-store; where they continue to transact Auction and Commission business Those who may please to employ them may depend on faithful and prompt attendance being given to their interest

For Sale, On terms unusually good, twenty chests Campoy Tea, 10 pipes country Gin, 20 bags Coffee 10 barrels Pimento.—The above Goods being separate configuments will be sold at prices greatly reduced, in order to close the sales.

N. B. Those indebted to the Subscribers are requested to settle immediately.—All orders from distant customers will be duly attended to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, & Co.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

Fancy Goods.

William S. Nichols,

GOLD SMITH & JEWELLER,

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a variety of the most fashionable FANCY GOODS, which from price and quality cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport. Nov 24, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel —*Also,* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport December 31, 1808

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public;

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, late occupied by *Sally M Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand, and for sale large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all descriptions adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made and be shorten notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport July 21 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 32, Washington-Street, having four rooms on a floor and situated in a very pleasant part of the town.—The House has every convenience having a good cellar, a well of water in the yard and is in good repair.—For terms, &c. enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury

Newport. Dec. 1, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2000 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

ELEGANT CHINA, & GLASS-WARE, &c. &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

Has just received and for sale,

30 Casks containing Dining-sets, } Of the new-
21 Boxes do. Tea-sets, } est fashions.
10 Tierces do. Glass Ware, }

ALSO,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
200 small Kegs good Butter.
100 dozen London Porter.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

Muffs & Tippetts.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received a very elegant Assortment of Muffs and Tippets and single Tippets without Muffs; consisting of elk, martin, polecat, bear, german marten and sable, of different sizes and prices, some of a very superior quality.—*Also,* An additional assortment of India Cottons, flannels, broadcloths, rose blankets, black, bottle green, and scarlet bombazetts, with a variety of other articles in demand, which will be sold remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov 10, 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—

Black, white and figured Crapes.
Elegant lace Caps and Handkerchiefs.
Muslin and Leno Ditto.
Lace Veils, and black and white silk lace sleaves
Plain and figured Cotton Ditto.
Black, white & colour'd long and short kid Gloves.
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.
Cords and Tassels, and floss Trimmings.
Feathers and Artificial Flowers
India, book and mul mul Muslins.
Imitation Shawls,
Velvet Bonnets of the latest fashions.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of

Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 7 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Also,* 600 wt. Cheese, of a superior quality, suitable for family use: a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.

They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90 Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch to 6 thread ratling bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn marline house line white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords sewing, and seine twine, small fishing lines &c —Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—*Also,* An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 12 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also,* The House, No. 203 in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expence may be made a beautiful situation —On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—*Also for Sale* Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses; *Also* Two excellent Chaise Horses —The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to

ISAAC STALL.

Newport October 20 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop, one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's.* Grocery Store —*Also,* Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this state. The smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead.

NATHANIEL NASON.

Newport Oct 26, 1809

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

Almanacks for 1810, School Books, Stationary, &c.

Wanton & Rathbone,

At their Store No. 92 Thames-Street, (formerly occupied by Mr. BENJ. REYNOLDS) corner of Market square and at the store lately occupied by Mr. NATHANIEL DEARBORN 93 Thames-Street, have just received and for sale

BICKERSTAFF's, RHODE-ISLAND, FARMER's and THOMAS's ALMANACKS for 1810; by the groce dozen or single, as cheap as can be purchased from the publishers *Also* 200 reams cap and pot No. 1 & 2 writing-paper; and 20 reams foolscap Paper made in Hartford, (Con.) o a superior quality suitable for schools, which can be afforded 50 cents per ream less than the usual price.

School-Books.—Webster's and Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d parts; Daboll's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography; Preceptors; Columbian Orators; Testaments; Dictionaries and School-books of every description, by the dozen or single.

An assortment of Family Bibles with and without plates; and one groce School Bibles of an excellent edition which will be sold unusually cheap.

Blank Books of every description constantly on hand ruled to any pattern, Playing Cards by the groce dozen or single pack; Pocket Books &c.

The following Articles of London Stationary, have just come to hand.

Few reams best hot-pressed wove letter paper; common wove do.; a few thousand quills: penknives; best lead pencils; ink-powder: wafers, &c.

They offer for sale, a very general assortment of Books and Stationary, at reduced prices. Country Stores, private Libraries, &c. furnished on the best terms, and at liberal discounts.

The Circulating Library has received considerable additions of every late and interesting publication, as also many rare and valuable works. Books loaned by the week, month, quarter, or year, on the usual terms.

The Hat Store is furnished with Hats of every quality and price, usually wanted, such as felts, castors, beavers, &c. made in the best manner and warranted not to crack or fade, and at the lowest possible prices.

Paper-Hangings and Borders, a great variety, cheap as usual.

Newport Dec. 1. 1809.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer for Sale,

20 Chests Hyson TEA.
60 do. Hyson-skin Do.
75 do. Souchong Do.
15 do. Young Hyson Do.
60 Hogsheads Havanna Molasses.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer for Sale on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

25 Bales Calcutta GOODS.

Also a General and Extensive Assortment of British manufactured Piece GOODS.

Newport; Dec. 8, 1809.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Charlestown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John Perry*, late of Charlestown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify said creditors, that they bring in and prove their claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said Court for receiving and adjusting the same.

SAMUEL PERRY, } *Com'rs.*
PELEG CROSS, jun. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MERIBAH PERRY, *Adm'x.*

Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

State of Connecticut, New London County ss. Superior Court, september Term, A. D. 1809.

GILMOR ROBBINS, of Preston, in New-London county, brought his petition to this Court, against his creditors, alledging that by means of sundry losses and misfortunes, he has become insolvent, praying that his body may be exempted from future arrest and imprisonment, agreeably to the Act of the Legislature, in such cases provided; which petition is continued by said Court to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in and for New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1810, when and where the said creditors of the petitioner, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, and shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

JAMES LANMAN, *Attorney for Petitioner.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No 20, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a few stable on Elm-street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar an washroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport. Nov 16, 1809

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker.* Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling House barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon An indisputable title will be given —Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 3 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 ¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes: Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels. —Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received,* 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philalphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE,

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour. Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport April 28. 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also,* Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Fine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ABIGAIL HANDY, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to exhibit them without delay.

JOHN EARL, jun. *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 23, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

On the 26th of December 1809, *at* XI *o'clock A. M. (if fair weather if not the first fair day) on the premises in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.*

ALL the right, title and interest, of *Edward Sanhope* deceased (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land situated in Newport on Easton's point, so called, being the 7th Lot of the first division of an allotment of said Point with the Dwelling-House, &c. thereon standing.—Conditions made known at time of sale.

MARY STANHOPE *Adm'x.*
THOMAS D. STALL *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING HOUSE the well-known stand occuped by the Subscriber as a Tavern in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns chase-house shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck tBridge and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described Houses occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected For feritty of soil and pleasantness of situation, is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN, } *Com'rs.*
WILLETT CARPENTER }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER *Executor.*

Middletown March 15 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling house of Joseph Reynolds in South Kingstown on the last Saturdays in August [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

All persons indebted [illegible] quested to make [illegible]

MIN [illegible]

South Kingstown [illegible]